EXHIBIT B

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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
4	Case No. 05-44481	
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6	In the Matter of:	
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8	DELPHI CORPORATION,	
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10	Debtor.	
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14	U.S. Bankruptcy Court	
15	One Bowling Green	
16	New York, New York	
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18	August 17, 2006	
19	10:05 a.m.	
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21	BEFORE:	
22	HON. ROBERT D. DRAIN	
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
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2 1 MOTION For Relief From Stay The Offshore Group's Motion 2 Pursuant To Bankruptcy Code Sections 362(D)(1) And 553 For 3 Order Lifting The Automatic Stay To Permit The Offshore Group 4 To Exercise Right Of Setoff 5 6 EX PARTE Motion To File Under Seal Exhibits To The Official 7 Committee Of Unsecured Creditors' Motion For An Order 8 Authorizing It To Prosecute The Debtors' Claims And Defenses 9 Against General Motors Corporation And Certain Former Officers 10 Of The Debtors 11 12 APPLICATION To Employ Fee Committee's Application For An Order 13 Authorizing Retention Of Legal Cost Control As Fee And Expense Analyst, Nunc Pro Tunc To June 1, 2006, Pursuant To Sections 14 15 327(A) And 328 Of The Bankruptcy Code 16 17 MOTION To Authorize Motion For Order Under 11 U.S.C. Section 18 365 And Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6006 Authorizing (I) Rejection Of 19 Remaining Executory Contracts Of MobileAria, Inc. And (II) 20 Assumption And Assignment Of Executory Contract With DPAC 21 Technologies Corp. 22 23 24 25

3 1 MOTION To Approve Motion For Approval Of Joint Interest 2 Agreement Between Debtors And Official Committee Of Equity Security Holders And Implementation Of Protective Order With 3 4 Respect Thereto 5 6 MOTION To Approve / Motion Pursuant To Sections 105, 328(A) And 7 1103 Of The Bankruptcy Code And Bankruptcy Rule 2014 For Order 8 Granting The Official Committee Of Equity Security Holders 9 Leave To File An Application To Retain And Employ A Financial 10 Advisor 11 12 AMENDED Motion For Relief From Stay Filed By Douglas M. Tisdale 13 On Behalf Of Nutech Plastics Engineering, Inc 14 15 MOTION For Reclamation Of Claim (For Order Directing Return Of 16 Reclaimed Equipment Or For Immediate Payment Thereof) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Transcribed By: Esther Accardi 25

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7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. Delphi. MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, good morning. Jack Butler 3 and Kayalyn Marafioti and Tom Matz here on behalf of Delphi 4 Corporation for its August omnibus hearing. We have filed, 5 6 Your Honor, the proposed tenth omnibus hearing agenda and we'll 7 follow that order if that's acceptable to the Court. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, that's fine. 9 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the first matter on the 10 agenda matter number 1 is the Offshore Groups lift stay motion, 11 filed at docket number 28111. That's being handled by the 12 Togut firm. Mr. Berger's here to report to the Court. 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BERGER: Good morning, Judge. Neil Berger, Togut 14 15 Segal & Segal for the debtors. Your Honor, this matter has 16 been settled it's between Delphi and Offshore so that 17 Offshore's setoff amount has been substantially reduced under 18 paragraph 18 of the final dip order in the case. The unsecured 19 creditors' committee has an opportunity to review that proposed 20 settlement. We hope in the next few days to have the back up 21 package of the settlement sent to the committees' professionals 22 and our goal is to have a stipulation submitted before the 23 September omnibus hearing. So for purposes of the agenda we 24 ask that it be adjourned. 25 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.

case law because the goods at issue here are equipment rather than inventory. We don't see any basis in the UCC Warrant Section 546(c) for distinguishing equipment from inventory for the purpose of apply the extent case law. With respect to Mr. Butler's comments Your Honor and the Court's disposition of today's motion I would point out that in the prayer that was contained at the end of our objection we did not ask for a declaratory judgment with respect to the validity of reclamation claims in this case in general. We only asked that the motion of Speedline be denied. That is, in fact, what we think is appropriate based upon the arguments that have been made by counsel for Speedline and the authorities that have been cited to Your Honor by the committee in its objection.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEIDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I have in front me a motion by Speedline which has filed a reclamation demand and asserts a reclamation claim in these cases for, or related to its provision of a specific piece of property to the debtors on credit. It's objected to on essentially a similar grounds on by both the debtors and the official unsecured creditors' committee. The objections raise one common issue and two other issues and I conclude that based on my view of the common issue I do not need to get to the other issues. The other issues being whether in fact Speedline has satisfied the hurdles

specifically set forth in Section 546(c) of the bankruptcy Including establishing that its debtor was insolvent at the relevant time. That determination, as well as determination in any of the other reserved defenses, needn't be made at this time. Given my view that because the debt that is secured by the asset that serves as the basis for Speedline's reclamation claim is in excess of that claim and has neither been satisfied nor released. At this time Speedline is not entitled to the rights that it would have under the Court's order establishing procedures for the treatment of reclamation claims dated November 4, 2005. Which provides among other things for the allowance of an administrative claim for an allowed reclamation claim and payment of such claim in the sole discretion of the debtors or pursuant to a confirmed plan of reorganization. In either case only if and to the extent that such allowed reclamation claim constituted administrative expenses under applicable law as set forth in paragraph 2(d)(ii) of that order. The statute governing this issue is Section 546(c) of the bankruptcy code as I mentioned a minute ago as an effect before the effective date of the 2005 BAP CPA amendments to the bankruptcy code. And its well settled that under that section a reclaiming creditor does not have an independent right of reclamation but that that section only preserves any right the seller may have outside a bankruptcy. See for example, In re Quality Stores, Inc. 289 BR 324, 333

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35 Bankruptcy W.D. Michigan (2003), and In re Pittsburgh-Canfield Corporation 309 BR 277, 6th Circuit BAP (2004). The parties I think are all in agreement and even if they weren't this would be the law that therefore, the Court must look to the reclamation claimant's rights under Section 27023 of the uniform commercial code. That section subjects the rights of a reclamation creditor under Section 27022 to the rights of a buyer in the ordinary course or other good faith purchaser. And case law has established that a creditor with a prior perfected floating security interest or a secured instant property generally who acted in good faith and per value is a good faith purchaser for purposes of that section. example In re Oralco 239 BR 261, 267 Bankruptcy SDNY (1999). Under the prevailing, and in my view, correct version of the case law including as set forth in the Oralco case, but also as discussed at length, encodently in the Pittsburgh-Canfield case. Consequently, a reclaiming creditor does not have a right of reclamation until it is established that either the secured creditor, with a prior interest in its particular asset, has released the interest in that asset or has been paid in full. I.e. that there are surplus proceeds from the asset that the reclaiming creditor seeks to reclaim. That clearly has not happened here. The case law also makes it clear that the reclaiming creditor has what is in essence an inrem right or literally an inrem right. And until it is established that

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again the prior creditor has either been satisfied out of the proceeds of that particular property from which the reclaiming creditor's rights stem or has released its lien, the value of the reclaiming creditor's inrem right is zero. The Pittsburgh-Canfield case specifically dealt with the issue raised in the motion which was that the Court should look at whether the collateral package, as a whole, held by the secured creditor would satisfy the creditor. And therefore should be directed to make a determination that the secured creditor does not need the particular asset that is the basis for the reclamation claim. And in that case properly rejected that argument. I should note that even with the change to the bankruptcy code after the applicability of BAP CPA the leading commentator in this area is of the view that the pre BAP CPA cases would still apply. And in particular, that a reclaiming seller whose right is subject to that of a secured creditor may not invoke the equitable principal of marshalling or a similar principal to require a senior secured creditor to look to assets in which the seller has no interest. See Five Collier on bankruptcy paragraph 546.042(a)(vii) and in so concluding the editors of Collier site the Oralco case at 239 BR 27477 Bankruptcy SDNY In response to that case law the reclaiming selling (1999). here contends that the provisions of Section 546(c) are intended only to protect the secured creditor and that the secured creditor here, by failing to object to the motion has

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waived its rights as a secured creditor. And consequently the reclaiming creditor may take over the secured creditor. are two problems with this argument. The first is that the case law again, I believe correctly, does not -- or at least the majority case law takes the position that Section 546(c)'s reference to otherwise applicable rights of the reclaiming creditor protects not only secured creditors but unsecured creditors from having a reclaiming seller, who under applicable non-bankruptcy law, would have a zero-valued reclamation claim from obtaining an unearned or unmerited priority. Again see the Pittsburgh-Canfield case as well as In re Primary Health Systems Inc. 258 BR 111 at 117 Bankruptcy District of Delaware (2001) which noted that elevating such a claim to administrative status in a bankruptcy case would give the claimant a windfall. As is frequently noted by the Court's, including most recently by the Supreme Court in its decision last term in the Howard case, priorities are to be determined narrowly in bankruptcy given the fact that any priority takes money out of the pocket of those who do not have a priority. Secondly, given that case law and also given the process laid out in the Court's November 2004 order, dealing with the processing and treatment of reclamation claims, I could not find here a knowing and intelligent waiver by the secured creditors even if for some reason I disagreed with that case To the contrary, I think the secured creditors here could

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reasonably assume that those below them in the pecking order i.e., the unsecured creditors as well as the debtor, acting as a fiduciary for its estate, would responsibly protect the estate and the secured creditors from reclamation sellers obtaining a windfall or prematurely obtaining administrative status. I also don't accept the argument made by Speedline that the foregoing cases that I cited are distinguishable on their facts on the basis that in those cases the reclaiming seller claimed items of inventory or the proceeds thereof as opposed to a specific piece of property. That distinction is not one that is consistent with the logic of those cases, which specifically addressed the issue I discussed without making a distinction among types of collateral. But merely pointing to the respective positions of a reclaiming seller when an asset has been sold and there are excess proceeds. And when it has not yet been sold and the debt that it secures exceeds the value of the reclamation claim. So, again, in connection with this statutory priority which is out of the ordinary course, given that it's provided to a pre-petition claim only pursuant to 546(c), I can't find any value today that would lead to the allowance today of a specific dollar amount administrative claim. And certainly there would be no requirement under the Court's order for payment of such amount today. This is not to say that the reclamation right has disappeared. In my view, and based on my review of the case law, until the secured

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creditor with the prior right under Section 27023 has either been satisfied or it is clear from the liquidation of its collateral that it will not be satisfied, or has released its lien, the reclaiming seller's rights under 546 essentially hang fire. Assuming, of course, it's able to establish its right under all the other hurdles of 546(c). So consequently, I don't accept that the right based on my finding today no longer exists. It is one that is, at this time, of no value. But that at some time in the future, depending on the ultimate disposition of the secured creditor's claim in this case, may have value and may be entitled to an administrative claim. So Mr. Butler you can submit an order with a copy to Speedline's counsel and the committee's counsel consistent with that ruling.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. That concludes the matters for this morning's omnibus hearing. Just to note, Your Honor, I'd like to state in open court, pursuant to authority that was granted to us by chambers, we did file a notice on Pacer very early this morning and served the 1113/1114 trial counsel and also filed on notice, on Delphidocket.com, that in lieu of the resumption of the 1113/1114 hearing this afternoon there is in this courtroom a meeting confer among trial counsel at 2 p.m. New York time followed by a chamber's conference at 3 o'clock New York time. Both of those conferences are limited to the debtors and the

40 1 respondents to the motion. And at least as it stands now, that 2 trial is scheduled to resume at 10 a.m. tomorrow. THE COURT: Okay. All right. And if we meet and 3 4 confer, which I'm happy to have in the courtroom, outside of my 5 presence of course, you can also use the conference room if 6 various parties want to break off and talk a moment among 7 themselves. Just let my chambers know if you need that room. 8 We'll open it up for you. So I'll see you at 3. 9 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And that's off the record, right? 11 MR. BUTLER: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Fine. Thank you. 13 (Proceedings concluded at 11:05 a.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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CERTIFICATION I, Esther Accardi, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. ______ _August 18, 2006____ Signature of Transcriber Date Esther Accardi_____ typed or printed name